



sorts, but prints have shown no improvement in the demand abroad.



## ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

ries; they have a spacious dining room; practising school is maintained, partly of grand little trots from outside and partly of little boarders who are looked after by the older

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Mr. Drago asked if a Stook Exchange motion would now be obtained.

The chairman said the Board had already replied for one, but nothing could be done until the alterations in the articles were made.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Rupert Campbell moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, and this was unanimously accorded.

The chairman acknowledged the compliment, and said that the directors had not yet returned the thanks of the shareholders for producing results, but that could hardly be expected in so short a time. The Board, however, had had a good deal of work to do, and hoped the thanks of the shareholders would be merited in the future.

The proceedings then terminated.

Sold in Egypt by all chemists at P.T. 13 per box or P.T. 70 per 6 boxes. Can be bought at the general dépôt: Max Fischer, Cairo, Hotel du Nil St. (1st floor), and Alexandria, Rue Stamboul. No. 8.

**AVIS**

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur d'informer le Public que la gare de Chagny, située entre Arment et Matana, est prête à recevoir et à expédier toute sorte de marchandises, soit en vrac ou emballées, y compris les pièces lourdes.

Le Caire le 24 juillet 1905. 26283-

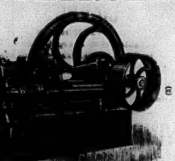
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RD BEDFORD ENGLAND

## J &amp; F HOW

RD BEDFORD ENGLAND

20114 J. & F. HOWARD. BEDFORD. ENGLAND



# BRITISH V. FOREIGN STEEL GIRDER IN EGYPT.

Our attention has been called (says the "Iron and Steel Trades Journal and Colliery Engineer") to a remarkable statement as to the relative cost of British and Continental steel girders which appeared in the monthly Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt published last February. This statistical journal states that although during the past two years the demand for structural material in Egypt has been unprecedented, almost the whole of the demand has been supplied from the Continent, and in the Egyptian markets there has been an almost entire absence of British steel. The following statement or explanation is made—

"Rolled steel girders of British make are never seen here. On this subject it is impossible to say anything, but rather to ask the managers of British rolling mills why British girders should be 65 per cent. dearer than their Belgian or German fellows of similar section. The old reply of superior quality counts for nothing; the Continental production is good enough, and consequently sells."

It is true that the steel girders rolled in this country are 65 per cent. dearer than similar sections supplied by Continental works, this would be an easy and instant explanation of the reason why "steel girders of British make are never seen" in Egypt. The statement we have quoted has been reproduced without contradiction in at least one of the London journals, and in the interests of our industry it is perhaps well to "fasten it to the counter" for the information of those who are or may be buyers of steel girders for Egypt or any other country. As the matter stands, if the quotation above were accepted as accurate, it would be a waste of time to consider jointing British girders for one moment as possible competitors for orders, seeing that they are shut out of Egypt, not by some narrow margin, but because Continental makers are 65 per cent. cheaper.

The statement, however, is undoubtedly inaccurate as a whole, and it is true that "the old reply of superior quality counts for nothing," the Continental production is good enough, and consequently sells. There are reasons why British girders have been dearer than those of foreign make, and one of these is that until quite recently there were no British standard sections of girders, and therefore the rolling mills could not produce good quantities of any given section, and so secure minimum cost of production. To-day we have British standard sections of good design, and scientifically more correct, and of greater load-carrying power per pound of metal in the section than those of Continental standard. The result is that now our makers are able to carry stocks of standard sections, whereas an immense advantage to both manufacturer and buyer. The latter can now generally get instant delivery from stock, or at any rate something to go on with; while the maker, when the rolls are changed for another section, need not hesitate to let the mill have a good run before changing the rolls again, knowing that the standard section he is putting in stock is an article which will sell all the sooner because he has it in stock ready for delivery.

In this country the steel girder is usually made by the open-blast process. In Belgium and in Germany the steel girder is made, as a rule, either by the Thomas (basic) or the Bessemer (acid) process. Assuming that a comparison in price is made between a Siemens (open blast) rolled steel girder of Continental manufacture, the British girder of similar price, the British girder is 11 per cent. dearer. The Continental producer, however, has a fixed extra charge of about 5 per cent. for steel made by the open-blast process, thus leaving a difference about 6 per cent. in cost price per ton for the British producer. It is unfortunately true that our manufacturers are frequently treated badly by the British shipping companies in the matter of freights, making higher charges on British goods from British ports than the rates they quote for similar goods from Continental ports to a given foreign port, and this, of course, may affect the cost at destination and tell against British interests and industries.

The difference in the cost price of a British steel girder and a Belgian or German girder of similar section may be readily ascertained, and doubtless a "fellow of similar section" is lower in price; but if a scientific examination were made by a competent engineer it would be found that the difference is small, and the most strenuous agent of a German works would not claim such a saving as 65 per cent.

In considering if why foreign steel girders are cheaper than British, it may be pointed out in the first place that the Continental manufacturer competes with the British maker in two ways, (1) by supplying German standard sections which happen to correspond approximately in outside dimensions with English trade sizes, (2) by supplying sections specially rolled to imitate English joints.

The following examples show both these German productions compared with a British

standard section. This information is taken from the catalogue of a leading German works which has for a number of years competed in the British market—

SECTION.	Outside Dimensions.	Weight per ft. lb.	Moment of Resistance.	Value Reducing British Section as 100.
British standard 12 X 3	32	37	100	
German iron ion	12 X 3	36	97	
German equivalent	11 X 3	36	40	96
British standard 16 X 6	62	91	100	
German iron ion	16 X 6	59	84	
German equivalent	15 X 6	62	89	98
British standard 18 X 7	75	128	100	
German iron ion	18 X 7	75	124	97
German equivalent	17 X 6	77	124	94

The moment of resistance measures the strength of a section, and its value means the ratio of strength to weight. The above comparison, selected at random, shows that a ton of British steel product is 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. stronger than a ton of the German product, and it is therefore worth 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. more money, quite apart from any other quality of the material. Again, the average Continental joint of steel has an ultimate tensile strength about 15 per cent. below the English joint, which means that the English joint will carry 15 per cent. more load.

Another important point in the comparison is that the Continental manufacturer requires 4 per cent. margin on theoretical weight, and consequently the same margin in theoretical strength, while the British manufacturer is content with a difference of 21 per cent. The careful designer would expect that the full margin might be taken, and therefore would assume 14 per cent. greater strength for the British product. This percentage will be found that the British joint is usually about 30 per cent. stronger than the Continental substitute, allowing nothing for the admitted superiority of open-blast metal as compared with Bessemer basic steel.

The argument that the Continental product is good enough does not meet the case, and if the users of these joints and girders understood all the facts and their bearing on the business, they would either insist on having 20 per cent. Continental metal, or would take British steel of 20 per cent. less weight. In either case the section is equivalent to 20 per cent. in theoretical strength, and this is all we need to equalize matters and our rivals out of the Egyptian and other markets, in which we are at least entitled to consideration.

Time was when the Continental makers of rolled joints and girders "had the foot" of our manufacturers, but this is not so now. The British standard sections were agreed upon quite recently, long after the standards had been adopted in Germany. Our sections are up to date and take advantage of all the later improvements in heavy rolling mills, and in the British sections the metal is more scientifically distributed than in the German equivalents or imitations. The flanges are relatively thicker and wider and the web correspondingly thinner. The thick webs and narrow flanges of the Continental sections were accepted years ago as a concession to the limitations of practical manufacture, and though the British standard sections could only be formulated to conform to the capabilities of our existing mills, they are, as we have said, scientifically and economically much ahead of the Continental standard sections.

**A HEART-BROKEN MOTHER**—The loss of three sons in the South African War, followed by the threatened death from Consumption of a beloved daughter, was the experience of a Newcastle woman. Full reference to this case, with the happy sequel as regards saving the daughter's life, will be found in the article headed "CONSUMPTION'S DEADLY HOLD" (see page 4).

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**—We would draw the attention of manufacturers and merchants to the work of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, which was formed in 1896 with the sole object of assisting British trade in this country. The services of the Chamber are always at the disposal of any member who desires to do business in this country, including the question of appointing suitable agents. As no fee is charged for such advice, it is obviously in the interests of all British traders here to become members, especially when it is remembered that the annual subscription is merely the nominal one of £1. The Chamber issues a monthly journal, a copy of which is sent to all members. The monthly journal issued by the Chamber Home enquirers can obtain further particulars from our London office, 36, New Broad-street, which acts as agents to the Chamber.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

### PITH OF THE PRESS COMMENTS.

#### REDISTRIBUTION IMMOLATED.

##### "TIMES."

A remarkable change in the aspect of Government business was yesterday effected in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour dropped his Redistribution Resolutions altogether, and announced that the Unopposed Workmen Bill was in process of undergoing alterations by which he hoped that it might be made practically non-contentious. Accustomed as we are at this season of the year to what is known in Parliamentary jargon as the slaughter of the innocents, the most hardened Parliamentary heart must feel a pang at the immolation of one innocent within a week of its birth. The long-hoped-for Redistribution Resolutions have remained just seven days upon the notice paper of the House. Their fate was sealed by the considered ruling of the Speaker that they could not be submitted to the House on Wed., but would have to be considered in Committee under eight or nine hours. A Bill in the next Session was to have been founded on the Resolutions; but, as they are gone, the Bill is to be brought in without them. Precedent is against the course originally proposed, therefore the course now to be taken is to be that indicated by precedent. This looks charmingly simple, but we may conclude that Mr. Balfour is not entirely free from misgivings, since he has called a meeting of the Unionist party to-day to consider the position of the Government with regard to the redistribution question.

##### "TELEGRAPH."

The Prime Minister suffered not at all by the enforced abandonment of the resolutions. In announcing the adoption of this step, Mr. Balfour undertook to introduce a Bill framed on similar though not necessarily identical lines, in the next Session of Parliament. No, therefore, is lost, and a little precious time is gained this year, which may be utilized to pass measures which otherwise would be marked for massacre. We do not regret the decision, since it will give Ministers ample time to examine carefully criticism upon their original scheme tendered by their own supporters, though it would be worse than idle to pay attention to those of the Opposition, who only use the precious minutes of advice to break the heads of their political foes.

##### "STANDARD."

The idea of disposing of a complex and highly controversial policy by a single vote, Yes or No, was absolutely untenable, nor did any practical Parliamentary feat any doubt as to the nature of Mr. Lowther's deviously postponed decision. On the Ministerial front bench, however, a different view must have prevailed, for, unless Mr. Balfour had expected to carry the Resolution, he could have no object in explaining the details of his plan. It is idle, therefore, to pretend that the view expressed from the Chair is not a rebuff to the Government.

##### "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

Mr. Balfour's Redistribution Resolutions were suddenly and completely wiped off the Parliamentary slate yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Balfour himself was taught—by the Speaker—that he may go too far in slighting the House of Commons. By bringing in these Resolutions, carefully deferred into the last few days of the session, Mr. Balfour was clearly trying to flick from Parliament a kind of preliminary authorization for proceeding with his strange scheme for transferring seats from Nationalist Ireland to Conservative London.

##### LONDON'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

##### "CHRONICLE."

London is one great whole; its communications should be treated as a matter of enormous importance, and as parts of a single comprehensive plan. These are the leading ideas which underlie the masterly Report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic. The Report contains a great mass of most interesting matter, and a large number of valuable suggestions in detail; but what gives unity to the whole is the firm grasp which the Commissioners have secured of the principle of the unification of London. At every point, and in their retrospect of the past and in their analysis of present conditions, they perceive that the fundamental evil is the absence of any central control, the multitude of independent and conflicting authorities.

##### "POST."

The reflection with which most careful men will close this weighty Blue-book is that "Rome was not built in a day."

Their (the commissioners') most important proposal is for the construction of two vast streets—one running east and west, and the other north and south. We are glad that the Commission did not endorse this scheme for the vivisection of the Metropolis, for although we can conceive that it would have its advantages, there is no proof

that the game would be worth the candle. To the institution of a Traffic Board, with general powers of supervision and control, few men will object; but that Board must go slowly.

## IN RUSSIA.

### "DAILY NEWS."

To-morrow will witness another great episode in the break-up of the Russian autocracy. The meeting of Zemstvo and municipal delegates is fixed to take place at the residence of Prince Dolgorouki. The object is an open challenge to the Tsar and his Ministers. It is to denounce the scheme of reforms proposed by the Minister of the Interior and the dilatory tactics of the Tsar. The meeting has been proclaimed, but four hundred delegates have arrived in Moscow, and Prince Dolgorouki states that nothing but armed force will prevent this historic gathering. This daring line of action shows, as so many preceding incidents have shown, how entirely the nation, and especially the educated class, is throwing off its ancient servitude and dread of the authorities. We shall see whether Tsar Trepoif will dare to deal out to the finest flower of the nation the measure that was dealt out to the victims of Vladimir's Day.

### "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

In spite of the fact that the Tsar has encouraged his subjects to discuss domestic reforms, the Government are doing its utmost to prevent the meeting of the Zemstvo and municipal representatives which is to be held in Moscow to-morrow. According to one correspondent, General Trepoif has sent orders to arrest all the delegates before the meeting, but we cannot believe that such a Russian bureaucracy will be quite so foolish as that. It seems probable that the meeting will be held, and, inasmuch as its members are staunch supporters of the Throne, and only desirous of obtaining reasonable and practicable reforms, there is every reason to believe that it will pass no resolutions which could be regarded as revolutionary by any eye save those of blind supporters of absolutism. All this time, however, the world still waits for any practical fulfilment of the Imperial promises.

### FRIENDSHIP OUT OF WAR.

#### "EVENING STANDARD."

The world is voluble with talk of alliances. A friendly agreement even between Russia and Japan has been suggested as a possible basis of the war, while France has seized on Mr. Delcassé's hint of an understanding between England and Russia. Mr. Delcassé, pursuing the suggestion, expresses the opinion that Russia for some time of her taste for distant adventures. India is, of course, the stumbling block to diplomatic friendship between ourselves and the Great Bear, but if her paw were removed from the Afghan frontier there would be no impossible obstacle to such a fraternity of three peoples as Mr. Delcassé aimed at accomplishing. Obviously, we shall again fail to see Japan and in point of ability and importance and variety, the materials stored up at the Birmingham Oratory should certainly make the result generous enough in size to commend it to big book lovers like Mr. Birrell. And in any case, its reception ought to answer the question that interest in theology is as moribund as some people seem to think.

### LORD KITCHENER AND THE VICEROY.

#### "GLOBE."

Although the concordat arrived at, not without some warm controversy, between the India Office and the Viceroyal Government, leaves some openings for future friction, it is a great gain to have brought Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener to recognise the necessity of even a temporary settlement. Both appear to be tolerably satisfied with the readjustment of official positions between the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member of the Council. This personal concordance of the give-and-take arrangement does not, of course, involve compromise. Owing to the continuous approach of Russia towards the frontier and the great change produced in our Asiatic position by our alliance with Japan, it is inevitable that serious difficulties will frequently necessitate great alterations in the present system of defence. There must be large elasticity, therefore, in any dual control of the Army, and that seems to be the principal aim of the concordat.

### "WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

The dispute Curzon v. Kitchener (Brookier intervening) has now been settled. Mr. Brookier made an announcement in the House of Commons yesterday, and two telegraphic dispatches have been published as a Parliamentary Paper. Lord Kitchener has consented to a series of concessions designed to check the action of the military authorities. Whether this will work well it is impossible to say—much depends upon the personal equation of those responsible for the working.

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## THE AUTHORIZED LIFE OF NEWMAN.

### THE STORY OF FIFTEEN YEARS' DELAY.

The fifteen years that have elapsed since Cardinal Newman died have carried nearly all those who had a claim to consideration in any accredited biography. This would probably have appeared ten years ago under ordinary circumstances, except that any coincidence with the late Edmund Furell's "Life of Manning" might have given it to uncharitable minds the air of a counter-blast, and the stir created by that very outspoken work was just the factor needed to decide Newman's friends upon a postponement. Mr. Furell, we believe, had a very genuine desire to do justice to the great Oratorian, and offered to undertake the biography, but his literary policy and method were entirely opposed to Newman's and even abhorring temperament, and the suggestion was altogether adverse to the feeling of his closest disciples. Instead, therefore, of proceeding with the biography, the undertaking was set aside in favor of the memorial church of St. Philip Neri, now erecting at Edgely, and the world has had to be content with the sympathetic monographs of the late R. H. Hutton, the late Dean Church, Dr. William Barry, and (best of all), by Mr. W. S. Lilly, in his "Dictionary of National Biography."

This reticence to which we have referred has become part of the Oratorian tradition, and amounts to extreme diffidence in matters of criticism where the Cardinal was concerned. Only once was this delicacy set aside, and that in the famous instance of the "Apologia," and the world has always been curious to learn at first hand the conditions of mental and spiritual stress under which Newman left his nest and came out into the open without a misgiving. In the last of its seven numbers he inscribed it to the group of his intimates in the Edgely community. "It was above all left, Dr. Henry Ignatius Dudley Ryder, who succeeded the Cardinal as Father Superior, and Father William Neville, whom he named as his executor. Father Neville went so far at one time as to have a facsimile made of the Cardinal's curious and pathetic will, but, like the rest of the material property, it was put away. It has now been decided, however, to hand over the materials collected to Mr. Wilfrid Newman, son of the philosopher and friend of Newman. Mr. Ward's own life of his father, "William George Ward and the Catholic Revival," ranks high among the books to be consulted by any student of Newman's life and work, and for the most part, ultra-montane as its view is, it is faultless in tone. The choice will approve itself certainly to all Roman admirers of the great theologian, and Mr. Ward will doubtless find indulgence at the hands of everyone else. He is undertaking a task of no mean magnitude, and in point of ability and importance and variety, the materials stored up at the Birmingham Oratory should certainly make the result generous enough in size to commend it to big book lovers like Mr. Birrell. And in any case, its reception ought to answer the question that interest in theology is as moribund as some people seem to think.

### GEN. GORDON AND ARMY REFORM.

In the spring of 1863 General Gordon wrote a confidential letter to his friend, Sir Henry Cole, embodying "a few thoughts" that he had long held on the subject of the Army and on "our works of defence." A passage in the letter, which was left on file for some time, was quoted by Mr. Gordon in the "Times" of last week. "The Army," he wrote, "is a work of such magnitude that it is being urged. Gordon says:—

"In the first place, I think we want a closer tie between officers and their men—the line is too strongly marked between them, and they have little in common, except on parade. We want more men from the ranks among us, and I think if more commissions were given to superior men an inducement would be offered for superior men to enter the Army. No other man can be very effective unless they are united, and the more united they are the more effective they would be. We want a homogeneous mass, and not the ununited body we now have."

As to works of defence, he writes: "Neither of these committees (the Royal Commission of Defence and the Committee of Fortifications), as committees, ever visit the works they are supposed to inaugurate—they deal with plans only. No state's course would be content with this sort of supervision, and I do not see why the public should be served differently because the works and expenses are so much more extensive. This is plain common-sense. Gordon states that the works he has seen 'are sources of weakness rather than strength, and deficient in the very first principles of defence.'"

## HOT WEATHER. NERVOUS WOMEN.



BLANCHE GREY.

MISS BLANCHE GREY, a prominent young society woman of Memphis, Tenn., in a recent letter from St. Albans, Canada, says:—

"To a society woman whose nervous force is often taxed to the utmost there is lack of rest and comfort. I have found that of nothing which is of so much benefit as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I feel my nerves giving way, and it soon made itself manifest in giving me new strength and health."—Blanche Grey.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a nerve tonic and vital invigorator. Buy a bottle of them. If you do not receive all the benefit from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, write to Dr. Williams, Columbus, O.

For special directions everyone should read "The Use of Life" copy of which surrounds each bottle. Persons are for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings. Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Williams and to obtain the necessary detail in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER, Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.

## Calendar of Coming Events.

### ALEXANDRIA.

- July.
- Wed. 26 Khedivial Yacht Club Regatta. Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.
- Max Prince's Restaurant des Bains. Repas, orchestra every afternoon. Sundays, morning.
- Alhambra. French comedy company in *Marta*. 9.15.
- Crown Casino. Varieties. 9.30 p.m.
- Orchestra. A.C.C. & R.T.C. 9.30 p.m.
- 844. 29 B.R.C. Practice on Mutaspha Range. 3 p.m.
- A.S.C. grounds. Gymkhana. 3.30.
- Alex. Swimming Club. Members meet Customs Gate 25. 4 p.m.
- San Stefano Casino. Cotillon Ball. 10 p.m.
- San. 30 San Stefano Casino. Concert 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

### CAIRO.

- July.
- Wed. 26 Theatre des Ambassadeurs. 9 p.m.
- Theatre des Nouveautés. 9 p.m.
- Theatre des Varieties. Italian Comedy Company. 9 p.m.
- Pri. 28 Zoological Gardens. Performance by Ghish Boys' Band in afternoon.
- Rehearsal Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.
- August.
- Trans. 1 Rehearsal Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.
- Wed. 2 Khar-el-Nil Barracks. Open-air Concert.

# WILSON HOTEL

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FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Time brings with it strange revenges, and not the least is that M. Denys Cochin, the Bonapartist Deputy, should now have rallied to the side of M. Delcassé. Time was when he assailed his policy tooth and nail. His speech in the Chamber synchronised with the Delcassé interview in the "Gaulois," and there are people who declare him to be the author of both. However that may be it is remarkable

Monsieur Andr   Buffet, another of the Bonapartist exiles, has telegraphed in a slightly less insulting tone to the President, announcing the fact that he intended to return to France before the pardon was signed in the hope of being arrested on the frontier, and he left accordingly by the midnight train, accompanied by his eldest son, a child whose presence on the scene, should the French authorities be so silly as to arrest M. Buffet, would

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The synagogues at Kai-fong-fu, now in ruins, bore inscriptions which proved it had been erected in the Twelfth Century, and probably several older foundations existed. Proper search were made. Should it prove true that, as separate entities, the Jewish colonies of China, after these hundreds of years, are now lingering in the throes of final disappearance, it will indeed be a loss to ourselves and to posterity if immediate steps are not taken by skilled investigators to acquire all the evidence which they may afford to historical and critical research.

**T**O WHOLESALE BUYERS' STORE-KEEPERS, AND OTHER TRADERS. — If you are not a reader of "African Commerce," the British Trade Medium for All Africa, send 7d. for a copy to The Manager, "African Commerce," Tower Chambers, Moorgate Street, London, E.C. Annual Subscription 7/6 post free.

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Sub-Managers: WATKIN W. WILLIAMS, Esq. JOSEPH GURNEY POWELL, Esq. FRANCIS WILLIAM FILLEY, Esq.

Dr. Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1905. Cr. £ s. d. To Subscribed Capital, £250,000. By Cash at Bankers, £109,409.17.6

To Reserve Fund, £100,000.00. By British and Indian Government, £10,406.076.10.6

To Deposits and Sundry Balances, £10,406.076.10.6. By Sundry Balances, £2,810.0.0

To Balance carried forward, £11,474.17.6. By Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1905, £11,474.17.6

Dr. Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1905. Cr. £ s. d. To Current expenses, including salaries, £10,044.10.0. By Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1904, £11,484.17.6

To Directors' and Auditors' Remuneration, £9,600.0.0. By Gross Profit during the half-year, £101,689.14.8

To Release of Interest on Bills not due, £47,909.19.8. By Release of Interest on Bills not due, £47,909.19.8

To Cash, £44,888.5.0. By Cash, £44,888.5.0

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To Reserve Fund, £100,000.00. By British and Indian Government, £10,406.076.10.6

To Deposits and Sundry Balances, £10,406.076.10.6. By Sundry Balances, £2,810.0.0

To Balance carried forward, £11,474.17.6. By Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1905, £11,474.17.6

Dr. Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1905. Cr. £ s. d. To Current expenses, including salaries, £10,044.10.0. By Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1904, £11,484.17.6

To Directors' and Auditors' Remuneration, £9,600.0.0. By Gross Profit during the half-year, £101,689.14.8

To Release of Interest on Bills not due, £47,909.19.8. By Release of Interest on Bills not due, £47,909.19.8

To Cash, £44,888.5.0. By Cash, £44,888.5.0

To Balance carried forward, £11,474.17.6. By Balance carried forward, £11,474.17.6

Dr. Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1905. Cr. £ s. d. To Subscribed Capital, £250,000. By Cash at Bankers, £109,409.17.6

To Reserve Fund, £100,000.00. By British and Indian Government, £10,406.076.10.6

To Deposits and Sundry Balances, £10,406.076.10.6. By Sundry Balances, £2,810.0.0

To Balance carried forward, £11,474.17.6. By Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1905, £11,474.17.6

Dr. Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1905. Cr. £ s. d. To Current expenses, including salaries, £10,044.10.0. By Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1904, £11,484.17.6

# Allen, Alderson & Co. LIMITED.

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. HUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN.

Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills. Patent Threshing and Threshing Machines.

Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, OLDHAM. Cotton Ginning Machinery.

Messrs. JOHN FOWLER & CO., LIMITED, LEEDS. Steam Ploughing Machinery and Sundries.

THE CENTRAL CYCLOONE CO., LIMITED, LONDON. Grinding and Pulverising Machinery.

Messrs. CAMMELL, LAIRD & CO., LD., OF SHEFFIELD. Steel Rails, springs, buffers, etc.

Messrs. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LONDON. Steam and Manual Fire Engines.

Messrs. F. KEDDWAY & CO., LD., PENDLETON, MANCHESTER. The Canal Brand Belting, etc., etc.

# Ratner's Safes.

THE ENGBERG RICH HULLER. Gilbey's Vortex Turbines. Messrs. A. RANSOME & CO., LIMITED, NEWARK-ON-TRENT.

Wood Working Machinery and Appliances. MOOREHEAD'S REAPERS & MOWERS. PLANET JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Horse Roes, Seed, Drills, etc., etc. OLIVER PLOUGHS. Agent in Cairo: M. A. FATTUCCI.

Agent in Khartoum: RIETI & BERTELLI. G. MARCUS & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR EGYPT FOR MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Limited OF HAMBURG. (COVERS ALSO BURGLARY RISKS).

The National Assurance Company of Ireland. Fire Insurance Policies granted on all approved Descriptions of Property, at moderate rates, ALEXANDRIA, Maiton A. R. Asst., Rue Constantinople. CAIRO, Hoch 11-11-1905

# CAIRO SEWAGE TREATMENT CO., LD.

Chief Office: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, CAIRO. Near the National Bank of Egypt. ENGRAIS NATURELS COMPLETS. Poudrettes, Engrais Chimiques Organiques.

# RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

RECEPTEES du dimanche 18 juil. au samedi 22 juil. 1905. Billets Abonnements et Divers.

An. cour. 100,320 2,297 19,481. der. 85,639 8,008 9,357. Augment. 12,127 5,791 9,624.

Dimin. 10,638 5,924 12,590. Totaux - Année courante 122,559; année dernière 106,638; Augmentation 15,920.

du 1er octobre 1904 au samedi 22 juil. 1905. Billets Abonnements et Divers.

An. cour. 139,395 3,067.5 160,458.1 der. 126,414.1 27,184.5 153,548.6.

Augment. 10,976.5 4,067. Augment. 231,393 334,767. Diminution 392,945.

Totaux - Année courante 3,339,451; année dernière 3,655,616; Augmentation 183,805.

# ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY.

du dimanche 16 juil. au samedi 22 juil. 1905. Billets Abonnements et Divers.

An. cour. 137,390.6 3,067.5 160,458.1 der. 126,414.1 27,184.5 153,548.6.

Augment. 10,976.5 4,067. Augment. 231,393 334,767. Diminution 392,945.

Totaux - Année courante 3,339,451; année dernière 3,655,616; Augmentation 183,805.

# PRIMES DES CONTRATS.

"SIMPLE FACILE" Coton Liv. Nov. P.T. 16 1/4 à 17 1/2 17 1/2 à 18 1/2 18 1/2 à 19 1/2 19 1/2 à 20 1/2 20 1/2 à 21 1/2 21 1/2 à 22 1/2 22 1/2 à 23 1/2 23 1/2 à 24 1/2 24 1/2 à 25 1/2 25 1/2 à 26 1/2 26 1/2 à 27 1/2 27 1/2 à 28 1/2 28 1/2 à 29 1/2 29 1/2 à 30 1/2 30 1/2 à 31 1/2 31 1/2 à 32 1/2 32 1/2 à 33 1/2 33 1/2 à 34 1/2 34 1/2 à 35 1/2 35 1/2 à 36 1/2 36 1/2 à 37 1/2 37 1/2 à 38 1/2 38 1/2 à 39 1/2 39 1/2 à 40 1/2 40 1/2 à 41 1/2 41 1/2 à 42 1/2 42 1/2 à 43 1/2 43 1/2 à 44 1/2 44 1/2 à 45 1/2 45 1/2 à 46 1/2 46 1/2 à 47 1/2 47 1/2 à 48 1/2 48 1/2 à 49 1/2 49 1/2 à 50 1/2 50 1/2 à 51 1/2 51 1/2 à 52 1/2 52 1/2 à 53 1/2 53 1/2 à 54 1/2 54 1/2 à 55 1/2 55 1/2 à 56 1/2 56 1/2 à 57 1/2 57 1/2 à 58 1/2 58 1/2 à 59 1/2 59 1/2 à 60 1/2 60 1/2 à 61 1/2 61 1/2 à 62 1/2 62 1/2 à 63 1/2 63 1/2 à 64 1/2 64 1/2 à 65 1/2 65 1/2 à 66 1/2 66 1/2 à 67 1/2 67 1/2 à 68 1/2 68 1/2 à 69 1/2 69 1/2 à 70 1/2 70 1/2 à 71 1/2 71 1/2 à 72 1/2 72 1/2 à 73 1/2 73 1/2 à 74 1/2 74 1/2 à 75 1/2 75 1/2 à 76 1/2 76 1/2 à 77 1/2 77 1/2 à 78 1/2 78 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